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D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
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VOL. V.—No. 6.

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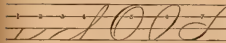
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Lesson in Practical Writing.
No. X.



BY D. T. AMES.



In the present lesson we will offer some hints upon the size and proportions of writing.

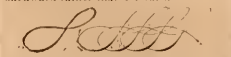
In its practical application to the affairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size, according to the place in and purpose for which it is used.

It would be obviously bad taste to use the same size and style of writing for the headings of a ledger and other books of account or record, that would be employed on the body of a page. In the address of a letter and inscription upon the envelope much greater license as regards size and style may be taken, than in the body of the writing. Nor is it practical at all times to maintain a uniform size for body writing. It may with propriety be written larger upon white than upon narrow ruled paper. Care should always be taken to gauge the size of the writing according to the space in, and purpose for which it is to be written. This should be done by varying the scale

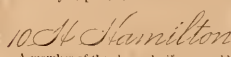
rather than the proportions of the writing. When writing upon ruled paper, we should always imagine the space between the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be occupied by the writing, the fourth must not be touched save by the horizontal extended letters from the line above. This open space between the lines separates them, and enables the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or medium hand is the best, both as regards the readiness with which it is read, or ease and rapidity of its execution.

In a large hand the writing is apt to be more or less intermingled and confused, the loops of one line often cutting into and obscuring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proportionately slow and tedious.

For legibility, ease and rapidity of execution, small unslanted writing is decidedly the best. Below we give an exercise for practice upon the construction and we here repeat what we have before urged upon the minds of our readers, that it is the care with which they practice rather than the time and amount that measures their improvement. It is notoriously a fact that thoughtless scribbling does no good; it neither disciplines the hand nor improves the taste. It is only when the hand strikes for a definite purpose, and the mind studies and criticizes the result of every effort that marked improvement is made. When there is a disposition to scribble stop at once; to continue is to undo that already accomplished, and go backward rather than forward.



After practicing carefully upon this exercise, using the forearm movement, sufficiently to make it with accuracy and facility, the following regular copy for the lesson may be practiced.



A member of the class asks if we would in every case, use or teach but a single form of a capital. We answer, no. We have no objection to a variety in capitals so far as they can be made without introducing radically different forms, as for instance there is no objection to the use as capitals of the small *a, u, o, e, v, c, g*, &c. It is the practice upon a radically different form for the sake of variety to which we object, simply as a loss of labor.

Practical Penmanship.
BY PAUL PATINOR

In my articles to the JOURNAL hitherto, I have insisted mainly upon the artistic and ideal features of penmanship, because these aspects, being new and somewhat unfamiliar to the general reader, and furthermore of the highest importance in the present advanced stage of the art, seemed to me eminently worthy of consideration. If penmanship has grown to be an art, why not study it in each of its varieties? It is no art if it does not admit them; and

I have labored to show, in my previous studies of the subject, that it *does* admit them, and that too, as naturally and properly as any of its sister arts.

But I do not wish to confine myself altogether to one side of the subject; and, perhaps, it is due to say something about practical, as well as ideal penmanship; to study it in its relations to utility, as well as to beauty.

In this respect penmanship differs very decidedly from almost all the other arts—it is eminently useful, practical, while at the same time affording the very highest expression of the beautiful. The aim, the sole aim of poetry, music and painting is, to *delight* the mind and the soul, to express in the most charming language and the most lovely forms that inner truth, which science fails to grasp. These arts are perverted when they are employed to do anything other than please mankind. For instance, didactic poetry, which is sometimes employed as the means of instructing the mind, is the farthest of all from the true form of poetry. It is scarcely worthy of the name.

But penmanship has a double function. While there is an art better fitted to please and to elevate the mind, by presenting the beautiful in its purest forms, there is also no science, no profession more valuable as an acquisition, more helpful in the world's work. Think of all that the pen has done for modern civilization! What achievement has ever been entirely performed without its help? Is there a great invention ready to be brought before the public? The fact must be made known; the drawings must be prepared, which explain the working of the mechanism; the pen must traverse its rods, and perhaps miles, of careful explanation. If the inventor be also a good draughtsman and a good penman, his success is so much the more likely. A neat transcriber, whether it be of an ideal or an actual creation, is one of the most effective pass-ports to the good opinion of those to whom it is submitted.

Not only as an adjunct, a helper of other industries and occupations, however, is penmanship useful; it is of practical value in itself. "Business, when you come to analyze it," says a well known writer, "is three parts mental and manual facility to one part brain-toll." And it is true, I think, that mechanical dexterity plays a larger part in mercantile success than is usually supposed. Penmanship is the highest form of "manual facility." A good penman, with "mental facility" proportionate, is sure to claim a premium on his services. He can always command a good salary and steady employment. It is pleasant to note how many of our leading business men have built their fortunes on the foundation of penmanship! It was their first and most important acquisition, and it has enabled them to scale the ladder of success. If a young man applies to them for a situation, one of their first requisitions is: "Let us see a specimen of your handwriting." A slovenly or crude penman rarely obtains a position of trust, and "Rapid business hand" is an accomplished

ment which it pays a young man to spend years in acquiring, for when once secured it is as good as the nucleus of a fortune.

And even in its most artistic form penmanship is of practical value. The time has come when beautiful creations of the pen command a market value. Like all works of art they are the products of genius and skill, and deserve the reward which this God-given power receives in other departments. From whichever side we look at it we cannot fail to see the true utility and desirability of penmanship. One cannot make a better practical beginning of life than to educate himself in the use of the pen.

Nerve Force in Penmanship.

No trade or profession in which a young man may engage calls for the expenditure of more nerve force than penmanship.

The general penman who holds himself in readiness to execute all kinds of ornamental pen-work must have in store a large amount of "nerve," he must also know how to feed and care for his machine so that the manufacture of this force is constantly going on, and the product must be equal to or in excess of the demand, otherwise the penman becomes nervous, and if he continues to work in this condition he is sure to impair his health and perchance resort to the use of so-called stimulants which by deadening his nervous sensibility enable him for a time to do his work.

There is a curious mistake often made by leary young men who "take a liking" to penmanship. With the hand and arm trained to guide the plow or wield an axe the pen is taken in hand and because the muscles at first cannot be controlled to execute the delicate forms, made seemingly without effort by the teacher the student exclaims, I am too nervous to ever become a good writer. Such persons instead of being "nervous" have an abundant supply of nerve force, just what every penman needs, and to make good penmen they have only to keep up the supply and by careful, well timed practice train the muscles of the hand and arm to execute the beautiful forms of letters with the same force and precision with which the axe was wielded.

We have said that the penman must know how to care for his machine and in the next issue we will give a few practical suggestions on that subject, which will be of value to learners and possibly to some who have worked long at the art.

Expertism.

Editor of the Penman's Art Journal:

GENTLEMEN: There is no class of professional workmen more subject to ridicule, misstatement and downright abuse than Experts—unless it be the Business College proprietors, who are as far from being "experts" as possible. And of all classes of professional experts none are more liable to abuse. I was on the point of saying *none deserve abuse* more than *none*, misstatement and downright abuse. When I say Experts in handwriting. When I say *none deserve abuse* more than this class I want my statement taken as it is meant, to cover that species of the class who are

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The original from which the above cut was Photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Penman at Allen's Business College, Manhattan, Pa. The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of penmanship.

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay them anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance another, and that the only thing for the jury to do is "find" for the side which has the largest number of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be introduced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing expertism under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this purpose a very ordinary tramp is sufficient, as he will count as much as a real expert and can give his "opinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is false, and can show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts are made. Such material can be found about, and can be "retained" for a very small amount of ready cash.

Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testimony. If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly upon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the respectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and friends." He is proven to be a first-class gentleman, an undoubted scholar, and a judge of every good thing. If he should happen, on any subsequent occasion, to be interested in proving that the same learned gentlemen are paid to have disproved, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and irreflexively he sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability. The cross examination his persecutors will leave on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to whether he really did or did not rob a honest and murder his washerwoman.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on. The expert who had been working in the interest of the prosecution had spent some fifteen days of exhaustive toil in preparing his evidence so as to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irresistible.

The attorney for the defence was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert, and attack expert testimony. So he announced at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incompetent, and stated also that his chief business would be to explode and destroy this "new profession" that has so dangerously sprung up in our midst. The whitaker trial he asserted had disgusted the whole country, and had shown clearly that there was no such thing as a reliable expert on handwriting, and that the courts were engaged in the foolish and expensive business of keeping about a lot of imbecile and impudent writing masters. I laughed in my sleeve at the burst of right-conviction indignation, knowing full well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert testimony on writing, his first move would be to secure the best talent available in this "exploded" profession and extol the skill and reliability of his showing and conclusions.

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a jury, to the court, or to the public as that of a reputable expert who understands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. But it is true, nevertheless, that the Whitaker trial has disgusted the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the intelligence and honesty of persons

who are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness or "catch" him in a well laid trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory," and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up, as they often easily are, they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is false. Right here is where the business or "the profession" of expertism is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same facts before them come to different conclusions, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which was in the wrong—appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertism would be greatly humiliated by an open and honest acknowledgment of the fact. And no expert would lose standing, but would rather gain it by such a course.

Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves earn this confidence by never judging of a case even preliminarily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retaining" fee under any circumstances nor promise a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any phase of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead him to a different conclusion. It is doubtful whether such experts can be found in sufficient number to establish the "profession" on a higher plane than that of the lawyer whose business it is to "sugarcoat" case self-sufficient charlatans.

In fact, the very name "professional expert" is an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so proud

of their expert knowledge can be made available are ready to be retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his client, and even when he knows his client to be in the wrong his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with the expert, however. He is in no sense an advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to establish the truth, let it cut where it will. And when expertism can stand on this basis it will be respected—not as a "profession," but as a valuable aid in getting at truth.

Yours sincerely,
S. S. PACKARD.

KEOKUK, IA., May 22, 1881.

Editors Penman's Art Journal:

Will content myself in answering such questions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful experience in graded schools come forth and in concise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the fraternity.

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will explain my position in one or more articles at your convenience. In answer to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainly; a limited amount.

Very respectfully,
C. H. PACKARD.

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BUSINESS AND PLENTY.

BY A. W. TALBOT.

Along the green valleys and over the hills,
The things of plenty are sounded,
Tis told by the catenets sung by the rills,—
The story of business unbounded.

The hum of the spindle, the click of the loom,
The ring of the anvil and hammer,
Brookside to the idle, there's plenty of room
For all in the business drama.

The skillful, the learned, and the willing are called,
To centres with business teeming,
And all in a paying position installed;
While the idler is left to his dreaming.

The trowel, the sickle, the PEN and the spade,
Are emblems of worthy employment,
Respeaking a business of every grade,
Profile of wealth and enjoyment.

'Tis plain to be seen there is business for all,
It is right light you will view it,
Remembering always a BUSINESS CALL,
Is ONLY FOR THOSE WHO CAN DO IT.

Then make yourself useful, with plenty to do;
Your talents 'twere wrong to abuse them;
These emblems of labor are not for the few,
But all who are able to use them.

Be master of something, though common it be;
If useful 'tis worthy devotion,
The glory that crowns at the highest degree,
Is gained by a gradual promotion.

Some boys in the field, who are wielding the hoe,
Displaying an earnest ambition,
In embryo of greatness are hatching a row,
That will end in a higher position.

Be sure young man, that you "hoe your own row,"
A saying of old, with a moral,—
A duty performed, in the future may show
To your credit,—is added a haul.

Of business and plenty we'll joyfully sing,
And echo in gladness the story,—
That many triumphs and labor is king,
When a nation responds to the glory.

Educational Notes.

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The Harvard Library is maintained at an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000.

In the "Illuminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are arranged according to their final letters.

Columbia College has an endowment of \$5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325,000.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

There are in France 243 local words to designate waste land, not one of which is understood out of the neighborhood in which it is used.

Worcester's new dictionary has the word "boom"—"an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person, thing or cause."

Sixteen young women have already entered Somerville Hall, the new women's College at Oxford, Eng.—*N. Y. School Journal*.

A Chinese chart of the heavens made about 600 years B. C., giving correctly the positions of about 1400 stars, is preserved in the great Paris library.—*Western Educational Journal*.

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard University the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great.

The bonded debt of the University of Virginia is \$80,000.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in state and municipal schools in France.

Jacob Berry, for several years principal of Public School No. 14, of Buffalo, recently committed suicide at his brother's residence by shooting himself through the heart. He was a graduate of Yale College, taking a first prize. He leaves a wife and two children.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Garfield.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

PONUNCIATION.—Adverse to my easement in my parents' house, in an oasis in the green environs, stands an alcove or balcony of an hospital. I contemplate there often a plethora, peremptory, splenetic invalid inmate, who seems thoroughly acclimated, whose figure might indicate him to be the patron or confessor of Magdalen or Cains College. He, according to the legend, is an expert and an aspirant for the fame of a conjurer. He holds in his hand a vase, illustrated by a distich from a Latin satire, the contents whereof are a patent, economical almond cement, with which he tries to envelop and cement a certain schedule into an envelope. This object is never perfected from irreducible discrepancies in the sizes of the objects. As the wind sighs, his apron, which is an accessory, often and again falls into the sewer below, from which it is haled by his nephew, who rushes after it with the speed of a winged Mercury.

A pupil teacher in Hull, (England),

while engaged in striking a boy, let fall a pen from behind his ear into the left eye of another boy sitting by, which completely destroyed his sight. The law court gave damages of \$500. The practice of carrying pens behind the ear began when quill pens were used. The steel pens now used are dangerous as arrows.

A student at the Theological Seminary at Andover, who had an excellent opinion of his own talent, on one occasion asked the professor who taught elocution: "What do I specially need to learn in this department?" "You ought just to learn to read," said the professor. "Oh, I can read now," replied the student. The professor handed the young man a Testament, and pointing to Luke xxiv. 25, he asked him to read that. The young man read: "Then he said unto them, O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for believing the prophets, were they?" Of course that was not right, and so the young man tried again. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "The prophets, then, were sometimes liars?" asked the professor. "No, O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "According to this reading," the professor suggested, "the prophets were notorious liars." This was not a satisfactory conclusion, and so another trial was made. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "I see, now," said the professor, "the prophets wrote the truth, but they spoke falsehood." This last criticism discouraged the student and he acknowledged that he did not know how to read. (*Free-see*, in "Methods of Instruction.")

The Chinese Professor at Harvard wears silk and satin, and does not speak English fluently.

Stand up ye spellers, now and spell,
Spell Phonoscope and Knell;
Or take some simple word, as Chilly,
Or Ganger, or the Garden Lily.
To spell such words as Synchroism,
And Lachrymose and Syllabism,
And Pentateuch and Saccharine,
Apocrypha and Colandine,
Lactiferous and Cecily,
Jecune and Homocopathy,
Paralysis and Chloroform,
Rhinoceros and Pachyderm,
Meteorocephalus, Gherkins, Basque,
Is certainly no easy task.
Rabidoscope and Dispenser,
Kantachuka and Dispensary,
Diphthong and Erysipelas,
And Etiquette and Sussurina,
Infatigable and Pyralis,
Allopathy and Rheumatism,
And Catelystm and Belaguer,
Twelfth, Eighteenth, Rendezvous, Intriguer,
And hosts of other words are found
On English and on Classic ground,
Thus belching Struts and Michaelmas,
Thermopylae, Cordillere,
Suite, Hombrothage, Jalap and Havana,
Cinquefoil and Ipecacuanha,
And Rappahannock, Shemmoth,
And Schmykill, and a thousand more,
Are words some prime good spellers miss
In Dictionary lands like this;
No one need think himself a Scroyle,
If some of these his efforts foil,
Nor deem himself undone forever
To miss the name of either river,
The Dnieper, Seine or Gaudalquivir,
—*Christian Advocate*.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

An free education can be had at a freeze school.

It is said the Vassar College girl who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tumbler is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to learn that the professor of Chinese at Yale does not keep a laundry.

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject "a cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: The cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion.

Arithmetic—How many perches are there in a chain of lakes?

A would-be teacher in Toledo recently replied to an examination question: Do you think the world is round or flat? by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another; I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents wish.

Law Professor: "What constitutes burglary?" Student: "There must be a breaking." Professor: "Then if a man enters your door and takes \$5 from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student: "Yes sir; because that would break me."

Teacher in high school—"Are pro and con synonymous or opposite terms?" Scholar—"Opposite." Teacher—"Give an example." Scholar—"Progress and Congress."—*Minneapolis Weekly*.

One-half of the children cried in chorus, "Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half, seeing in the gentleman's face that yes was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir!" as the custom is in these examinations. —*Dickens*.

In the review of the past lessons at Sunday-school the question was asked: "What did God do on the seventh day?"

Answer. "He rested." "What else did he do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy: "He read his newspaper."

A Chinese boy, who is learning English, came across the passage in his testament: "We have piped unto you, and you have not danced," and rendered it thus: "We have foot, foot you, what's the matter you no jump?"

A lawyer's brief is very long,
And Mr. White is black;
A man is dry when he is green,
And when he's tight he's slack.
A fire is hot when it is cooled,
A lump is heavy though it's light,
A shoe is bought when it is sold,
A man can see when out of sight.

Professor, lecturing on psychology, "All phenomena are sensations. For instance, that leaf appears green to me. In other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would laugh. *Et.*

"Yes," said the schoolgirl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."—*Yankees Statesman*.

"Aha, THE DIFFERENCE—Tom, who has come to grief at college, has been making a clean breast of his pecuniary difficulties. Fond Mother: "But, my dear, you have made a very bad return for all your father's unremitting kindness." Tom: "That's just where it was. If he had the kindness to remit a little oftener, I should have liked it better."

Professor in Grammar: "Master B—, what is the feminine of hart?" Master B—, (promptly)—"Gizzard, sir." (Red light.)

What becomes of the cream that rises in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you been pursuing at school to-day?" said a father to his son. "None in particular, sir; but a birch branch has been pursuing me."

A "classical student" says, "You ask, if Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?" The question, dear sir, has often been asked but never, so far as we are aware satisfactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father.—*N. Y. School Journal*.

"What," asked a Galveston Sunday-school teacher, "is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to toss about upon his pillow, and what should he do to enjoy that peace that passeth understanding?" "Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar," was the prompt answer from the bad boy at the foot of the class.—*Galveston News*.

Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience in the newspaper business knows that many a good article sent to the press for publication is necessarily rejected, from the sheer impossibility of unraveling the chirography. The m's and n's, u's, i's and r's have such a loving affinity for one another, that there is no such thing as unclasping them long enough for identification. It is a mooted question as to who will be held responsible for the irrepressible mathemas of many a jaded printer, while wrestling hopelessly with a mystical continuity of undecipherable hieroglyphics. Anything in the wide world but a bootless till with pot hooks! The stone of Sisyphus, or the waters of Tantalus, are nothing when compared with it. A thoughtful observer would have the conclusion forced upon him that there were successful schools devoted to the art of anti-pennmanship, and well patronized besides. Might it not be wise for the bureau of education at Washington to issue an edict compelling every man, woman and child in the commonwealth to write a legible hand? In case they fail to act, we call upon "the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" to take the matter in hand. It will not do to slowly murder types at their ease, or kill off the editorial fraternity by inches.

There are a few simple rules which all newspaper correspondents should observe. Not the least of these rules is the frequently reiterated request to write plainly, and only on one side of the paper. They should also remember that brevity is the soul of wit and the substance of all communications, and write only the news of their respective localities, as briefly and as comprehensively as possible. The names of individuals and places, especially should be written so distinctly that no mistakes in that respect could occur. In this connection we venture to recall Hood's pertinent suggestions in relation to this subject. He says: "Buy the best paper, the best ink, the best pens, and

then sit down and do the very best you can; do as the school boys do, put out your tongue and take pains. So shall ye happily escape the rash rejection of a furious editor, and the heartfelt imprecations (?) of the compositor, and fortunately avert those awful mistakes of the press, which at times, ruin a poet's sublimest effusion, by pantomimically transforming his roses into posies, his angels into angles and his happiness into pappiness." *HISMAN*.

The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of *The Printers' Register* of London, England, gives the following interesting information in an article condensed from a lecture on "Paper and Paper-making," by Henry Pitman:

"One feature of paper remains to be noticed—namely, the 'water-mark,' the origin of which explains some of the names by which papers are known. In the days when few persons could read, pictures and symbols were commonly used as signs or emblems of employment, such as the barber's 'pole,' the wool-stabler's 'fleece,' the 'cheepers,' on the tavern, and in signs generally. Every trade had its 'trade-mark.' The new trades of printing and paper-making naturally followed the custom by inventing emblems for different makes of paper and the title-pages of books. The marks on paper used by the early printers consisted of an ox-head and star, dog's head and collar, a crown, a shield, a jug, etc. The last mark originated the name of 'pot' paper. The picture of a fool's head, with cap and bells, gave the name of 'foolcap,' often shortened into 'cap' paper. 'Post' and 'bath post' are supposed to have originated from the mark of post-horn. A figure of Britannia or a lion rampant supporting the cap of liberty have replaced the foolscap and post horn. The term 'imperial' is supposed to have been derived from the ancient name given to the finest specimens of papyrus. Modern water-marks are conspicuous on the paper used in printing the *Times*, bank-notes, cheques, bills, and postage-stamps. The marks can be seen distinctly when the paper is held up to the light. The commonest marks are the paper-maker's name and the date. Ingenious water-marks have been contrived as preventives of fraud and forgeries. Bank and legal paper is sometimes treated chemically, so that any tampering with the ink can be instantly detected. The Shakespearean forgeries of Ireland, and Chatterton's pretended discoveries of old poems, would not have imposed so long upon the learned had not cunning been displayed in the use of ancient-looking paper. The mode of Ireland's deception is disclosed in his 'Confessions.' He says, 'I discovered that a jug was the prevalent water-mark of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of which I inspected all the sheets of old paper then in my possession, and having selected such as had the jug upon them, I produced the manuscript upon these.' Caxton's 'Game of chess' was printed on paper bearing an old English letter 'P' surmounted by a star. This book was reprinted some years ago as a tribute to Caxton's memory, and paper was made expressly for the purpose, imitating the original even to the water-mark. An old method of producing the water-marks was to fix a strong wire on the gauze of the handmould in the form of the object to be represented. The numbered water-marks on Bank of England notes are produced by a more complicated process. Any person who can afford so distinctive a luxury, may have paper made expressly for him, bearing his name, crest, or any device in the form of water-marks."

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

On the subject of penmanship M. Ernest Legouve tells his granddaughter: "The people who praise you to your face and laugh at you behind your back say, 'Ald all clever people write badly.' Answer by showing them, as I have shown you a hundred times, letters of Guizot, Mignet, and Alexandre Dumas the elder which are models of calligraphy. Write well, my child, write well! Pretty writing in a woman is like tasteful dressing, a pleasing physiognomy, or a sweet voice."—*Rising Post*, April 30, 1881.

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talbott.

To many of the readers of the JOURNAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will recall with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in his company, or under his instructions; and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is; the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is silent. The friend who was always ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in want, or distress, has laid his armor down and passed on, over the river. *The pen is broken the writer has gone; but his work lives.*

Mr. Talbott, was one of the olden time penmen, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style, bold in execution, and beautiful in form. Many, very many are the penmen of today, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who owe to the inspiration and instruction received from him, their beautiful penmanship.

But not alone has he instructed, and charmed with lines and curves of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as one whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beauty of the life that was breathed into them, and which will live after some of us are forgotten.

Mr. Talbott was born in Lawshell, Suffolk Co., England, May 7th, 1826. His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequoit, Oneida, County, N.Y., which has always been his home.

His life until twenty years of age was passed upon a farm. At the age of twenty he went to New York city and took lessons in penmanship of O. B. Goldsmith; also of a Mr. Wheeler of the same city, and of O. R. Chamberlin and G. W. Eastman. After teaching some ten or twelve years in the counties of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiving of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada; thence to Newark, N. J., and then again with Bryant & Stratton to Utica; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Stratton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 and '69 he was in Syracuse with Warren & Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpenter. He was also at one time with Ellsworth and also with Fairbanks of New York.

The winter of 1871 or 1872 found him with Mayhew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York, and in the spring of 1873 with Sadler of Baltimore. Several years were passed in the employ of E. G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged as canvassing agent for Folsom & Carhart of Albany, alternating with P. R. Spencer of Cleveland. Mr. Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of penmanship, but latterly he devoted his whole time to canvassing.

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison, Co. New York. She was a grand niece of

General Stuyvesant, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Talbott was a man who loved his wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years he was an earnest worker in the cause of practical education; during that period he spent much of his time away from home, always denying himself that his little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him justice, the few words we can now say cannot measure the worth of his kind life, only God can give him the crown we trust he wears.

Respectfully,

C. E. CARHART.

Books and Periodicals.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published at No. 205 Broadway, New York, may justly be classed among the most successful special or class publications of the times. From our intimate acquaintance with it which has extended over a

tions which come from the members of the legal fraternity. A very few practical hints on this subject are well worth a dollar—the subscription to this valuable journal for a year.—*The Book-keeper.*



L. Fairbanks, formerly President of Fairbanks' Business College, Philadelphia, is now practicing law in Boston.

Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

Messrs. Eaton and Burnett of Baltimore, Md., have recently published a manual of Commercial Law for use as a text book in Business Colleges. Read their card in another column, and send for a copy.

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spen-

have been too heavily pressed with other than editorial duties during the past month to admit of giving this work the careful study requisite for a critical review. Twelve pages are devoted to the introduction, which is a concise, clear and practical statement of the entire science of accounts, and their practical application to business affairs. Prof. Folsom has long been an earnest, diligent and clear-minded thinker, writer and teacher in this his favorite department of science, which will be at once apparent from the masterly manner in which he has treated it, and the numerous foot notes of reference to, and quotations from works by the best writers and highest authorities upon the subjects which he has presented and discussed. The work can scarcely fail to attract attention, and win favor among all real students and adepts in the science of accounts.

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Business College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 9th inst., upon the White Star steamer "Republic." Upon which occasion the students and numerous friends of Mr. Pack-



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original design, executed by W. L. Dean, Teacher of Penmanship in the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. Mr. Dean is not only a skillful penman but a popular teacher of writing.

period of more than two years, we feel justified in saying that it is a journal worthy the patronage and support of accountants, cashiers and business men generally whose duties bring them more or less into the counting-room or office. It is more especially devoted to the practical department of chirography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic element to make it spicy and entertaining. It is not the advocate of spread eagle flourishes, grand quillamajigs, etc., in business writing, which too many teachers place great stress upon and far too many feather-weight clerks and book-keepers endeavor to practice in ordinary correspondence and books of accounts, but it offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein business writing may be improved without endeavoring to acquire the skill of a professional penman.

The articles on disguised writing, forgery of signatures, etc., which have, during the past several months, appeared in the columns of this journal, exhibit the evidence that they were prepared with great care from a knowledge gained by large experience in the work of an expert and professional penman. This forms a field of study in which accountants should feel an interest and to which they should devote no small amount of attention. Skill in deciphering poor and odd penmanship is something that book-keepers and clerks in counting-rooms should strive to acquire; and in this direction the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL will prove especially valuable. Every book-keeper knows how highly he is appreciated by the "house" if he is able to read with moderate ease the communica-

cerian pens with the house of Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eng., the place of their manufacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of these pens during the past year has been quite unprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet Ill., Business College, reports that his school is unusually prosperous. Prof. Russell is an energetic teacher and is also a ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a frequent contributor.

A. H. Hinman who lately opened a Business College at Worcester Mass., is meeting with encouraging success. He has also resumed the ownership and control of the college which he established at Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Hinman is a skillful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his position in the Quincy Commercial College, and proposes spending his vacation in editing a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kansas City.—*Quincy (Ill.) News.*

Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly do honor to any position which he will accept.

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Folsom's Albany, (N. Y.) Business College, is engaged upon the revision of his work entitled "Folsom's Logic of Accounts" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-nine pages are before us. We

and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americus" and accompanied the "Republic" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and all joined heartily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and wishing him a "Bon voyage." About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americus," and notwithstanding a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was beguiled with music and dancing. The "Americus" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 7:30 P. M., and a half hour later started up the Hudson for a "moonlight" excursion. It returned the second time about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observations through the columns of the JOURNAL. With his habit of close observation and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many interesting and valuable items.



J. A. Wesco, Quincy, Ill., writes a very handsome letter and card.

W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y., sends an artistic specimen of flourishing and lettering.

H. W. Kibbe, artist penman and teacher, Utica, N. Y., writes a handsome letter.

He is among the most skillful of professional pen artists in the country.

J. C. Whitlow of Columbia, Texas, sends a creditable specimen of flourishing and writing.

J. B. Moon, Fowler Springs, Ga., in-sends several gracefully executed specimens of writing.

An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.

George E. Fendrick, Bridgeport, Conn., sends two unique and skillfully executed designs of birds, scrolls and leaf work.

W. E. Dennis, at present with Wright's Business College Brooklyn, N. Y., recently exhibited to the other several specimens of pencil writing prepared by him for engraving, which evinced a high order of artistic skill and taste.

Some of the finest cursive specimens we have seen come from Marlboro; but we suppose it is useless to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen his writing before. However, if not, it will pay them to send him an order.

Messrs. E. L. Burnett and I. S. Preston send a card of flourishing and writing, which is a specimen of good taste and artistic skill in the use of the pen. They are at present together teaching penmanship at Marlboro, Pa., where they are having large classes.

Answers to

Q. H. C., Worcester, Mass. Please inform me if you can supply all the back numbers of the JOURNAL and at what cost?

A. Back numbers can now only be supplied whole, and inclusive of January 1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To January 1882, with four premiums \$4.00.

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you explain the special advantages of an oblique pen or holder?

A. The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder it is necessary to turn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the ribs of the pen may squarely face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfectly smooth lines, which difficulty an oblique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the pen points instead of the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vienna, Ohio. Is it best to prepare India ink as you use it, or can it be prepared and kept on hand as other licks are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

A. India ink in order to flow best and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the day that it is used. This should be done in a sloping tray having a well at the lower end of the sloping part in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment, or run or distilled water. Prepared India ink or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground. Care should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photographic processes and the pencil lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber.

W. W. H., Lewistown, Minn. Being a subscriber to the JOURNAL, beg leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns. 1st, what part of the pen is a square in writing, and why does Prof. Musselman differ so from Prof. Spencer, while they both take the small *a* and *u* as a standard unit for measure? Musselman gives the *a* one space in which the *u* two spaces, the *a* one space, while Spencer gives the *a* three, the *u* four, and the *u* three spaces.

Ans. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the fractional parts of an inch. In the medium sized copies of the Spencerian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one



This work is universally convoked by the press, professional penmen, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium to a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

Pen Lettering and Brush Marking.

By E. M. HUNTZBERG, of the Providence R. R. Business College, Providence, R. I.

The ability to rapidly and neatly letter a tag, package or box is of great importance to any young man no matter what may be his aim in life.

When one looks about and observes the lettering and marking on the packages and boxes there, no one can dispute the utility of such skill as can be so easily acquired from the penmen of the numerous commercial schools located all over the country.

The ability to letter with pen or brush is required from the lowest scale of business to the most extensive wholesale houses and manufacturers, and so extensively is this kind of skill needed that numerous business houses in our large cities are obliged to hire a man simply to do their packages, boxes and card marking.

From these facts no further arguments should be needed to convince any business college teachers and proprietors that such instruction should be furnished to all their pupils, whether full or partial course. In my experience as a commercial teacher I have found that nine out of every ten young men and ladies that attended my school could put such abilities into practice the first day they entered upon their business career. It is also a well-known fact that employers always retain those who can make themselves most generally useful, and such are the ones who command the best salaries.

This skill should be furnished by the Commercial schools free of charge, being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required at graduation as well as in the other studies. This course of instruction I regard as a good medium of advertising the school from the very nature of its utility, besides making a pupil feel that he is pretty well treated at these schools which have been run with the oligies, who would give much, and in some cases do give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the practical. I have many a time spent during the last three years to instruct all of my pupils in pen lettering and brush marking, and have been successful beyond my own as well as the pupils' expectations.

Next a few hints to the young and inexperienced teacher how to proceed in such a course of instruction. First, Pen Lettering should be taught first, using either the muscular or combined movement. In my teaching I give them straight-lined lines and slanted lines, the lettering first, ever keeping in mind that there can be no good building without a good foundation.

Next, I have them draw straight lines, then straight even shades for at least two lessons; then teach them the philosophy of the curved shaded line, and when they are nearly mastered the line the small letters should be so grouped that letters of like structure will come together, and pupils will take hold surprisingly working with intense interest.

After a good degree of perfection and order has been acquired in the first group of small letters, I give them the extended and finally the oval letters which completes the small alphabet.

Next lesson. The lessons followed by the capital alphabet systematized so that it will require only three or four lessons.

Having finished both alphabets and figures it is advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which they are to be employed, and to go on over. If not too much crowded for

time, I generally give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fail of appreciating.

Prepare for brush marking by grinding five or six quills good sized and of fair quality wrapping paper, good camel's hair brushes, size three or four and a bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell on the pound cost.

I now illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of lettering employed in box marking, selecting the most simple and consistent style. A very good style of brush marking was designed by Mr. Walworth of the Cadmus & Walworth Business College, New York, and New York a copy of which I presume they would send for a small amount.

The next course in brush marking is similar to that in pen lettering. A great deal of care is required to start the pupils aright in using the brush, in order that they may in the shortest time possible become skillful with the brush and rapidly change from light to heavy and heavy to light lines. It is advisable to have the pupils standing while they mark, as they will then feel at home when they are actually marking boxes and packages. I consider these few questions, as they are a school reputation does not alone depend upon newspaper advertising, but is to a great extent dependent upon the actual amount of practical instruction given, which will be well advertised by the patrons of the school, who are anxious to have a good word in behalf of any institution that furnishes a most thorough and practical education.

In closing these few questions, may be of service to some commercial teacher.

I am yours truly,
E. M. HUNTZBERG.

Exchange Items.

The Bookkeeper published every two weeks by Selben R. Hopkins, at 76 Chamber Street, New York. This is one of the most interesting and valuable exchanges. Each number comes just as every one acquainted with its editor knew it would be a credit to the author of work upon every department of book-keeping. Mr. Hopkins is not only a thorough accountant and popular author of work upon scientific book-keeping, but he also has the real genius for editing an able, spicy, and instructive journal. Every person should subscribe to this journal, whether as pupil, teacher or practical accountant should be a subscriber to the *Bookkeeper*.

The last issue of the *Penman's Gazette* was one of unusual interest. An article by S. S. Packard giving reminiscences of Writing Master of Olden Time could be read with much satisfaction by all, and especially so by those who have had more or less acquaintance with the celebrities whom he mentions.

Brother Gaskell is sustaining our prediction that he would make the *Gazette* spicy and interesting.

The *Book-keeper* published by J. F. Davis, Altoona, Pa., is a very readable and interesting paper.

The *Teachers' Guide* published monthly by John D. C. is one of the sprightliest and most entertaining of our educational exchanges, and at the small subscription price of five cents a year does its duty in the hands of every teacher in the country.

J. W. Swanck, the accomplished penman of the *Model* in New York, Huntington D. C., writes an elegant letter. It is the *JOURNAL* for May is received.

It is the finest number of a penman's paper that I have ever seen. I congratulate you upon your rapid growth and equal ability with a fluid pen in conducting it, and also upon its growing popularity, not only with penmen, but with all persons engaged and interested in the subject of education.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1878. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums will be sent for \$2.00. The numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75; with all of four premiums, for \$2.

The best and safest way is by Post-office order, or a bank draft on New York City, payable by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, or small sums, or Canadian postage stamps.

The Spencer Brothers have instructed more than one hundred and fifty thousand students—a greater number than any other two men in the world. Hence we have the review of the best of our educators.—*National Times* May 14 1881.

Figures.

The formation of figures do not as a rule receive that attention that they demand.

I have made a specialty of them for some time and am convinced that most excellent results follow their perfect formation. The space too at which they can be made is marvelous and serves as a great help toward gaining rapidly in writing.

As a result I make the following tabulated statement with the hope of feeling the fraternity to pay special attention to the figures, which are so necessary, viz., the *Form* and *Speed* of figures.

The numbers of each per minute.

(V) 250, (2) 95,
(3) 90, (4) 130,
(5) 90, (6) 150,
(7) 90, (8) 150,
(9) 120, (0) 160.

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1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 2, 7.

C. H. PEIRCE,
Koonok, Iowa.

Prof. Peirce also sends an elegant specimen page of miscellaneous figures made at the rate of 120 per minute. It is his masterpiece (pointing out) and has been in the JOURNAL several exercises in making figures, illustrated with finely engraved plates.

Special Rates to Clubs.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where numerous copies of the JOURNAL are desired, we are willing to mail it one year on the following very favorable terms:

2 copies..... \$1.75 3 copies..... \$2.25
3 copies..... \$2.25 5 copies..... \$2.50
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5 copies..... \$2.50 100 copies..... \$16.00

To each subscriber will be mailed, as a premium, with the first copy of the JOURNAL, as you may designate, either the "Burning Ship," \$12.25; the "Fourfold Eagle," \$14.32; the Lord's Prayer, \$19.32; or the "Picture of Progress," \$23.28.

For 50 cents extra all four of the premiums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, to an admirer of skilled penmanship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription.

Lord Beaconsfield always used a quill pen until on one occasion he visited the great pen artist in Birmingham, and was asked by Mr. Gillott to accept a box of steel pens. The pen was sent to him and Lord Beaconsfield afterward said that it was with those steel pens that "Lothar" was written.

Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Chicago, June 10.—The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the women of Illinois has been finished. The work consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco. All through the volumes are scattered India ink drawings. The inscription reads: "From the ladies of Illinois, who have admired the courage Mrs. Hayes has displayed in the administration of the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion. God grant that the influence of this signal and benign example may be felt more and more as age follows age in the life of this great Republic!" The dedicatory poem is by Mr. Benjamin, of Chicago. It is entitled "Greetings from God's Own Clearing, Illinois." The first signature is that of Mrs. James K. Polk, Nashville, Tenn.; the second that of R. B. Hayes. Among the autographs in volume 1 are those of the members of the late "Hayes Cabinet," Chief-Justice Waite and the Justices of the Supreme court, and the Governors of nearly all the States and Territories, under the official seal of each, followed by Congressmen and prominent professional and business men. Volume 2 begins with the representatives of the State of Illinois, including the city and county officers and a large space is filled by the Postmasters, followed by railroad officers and bankers. Volume 3 is devoted to authors and poets. Prominent among these are Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. H. W. Longfellow subscribes his name with the lines:

"Whenever a noble deed is wrought,
Whenever is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise,
Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it;
If woman lost as Eden, such
As she above restore it."

Mark Twain says: "Fatal abstinence is so excellent a thing that it cannot be carried to too great an extent. In my passion for it I even carry it so far as to totally abstain from total abstinence itself." Then follow departments devoted to music, actors, painters, sculptors, science and education. Volume 4 contains autographs of scientific and professional men; volume 5 prominent business men and journalists; volume 6 is devoted to the representatives of temperance and religion both State and national.



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS A VERY convenient and useful pen for executing Outline, Old English and Text Lettering. The pen is made of double, one being considerably broader than the other. There are three sizes, the other two being broader than that represented by the cut. We are constantly using these Pens and prize them highly; a set of three mailed for 20 cents. Address, PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, New York.

INK.—50 recipes for all colors, including gold, silver, white, indelible, mailed for 25c. Stamps taken. W. SWIFT, Marionville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. 1-191

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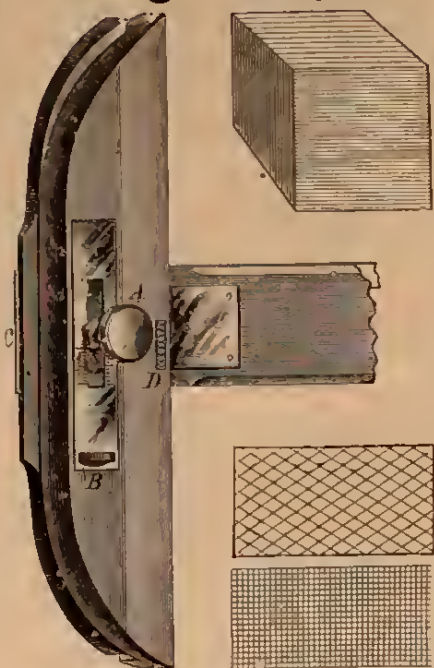
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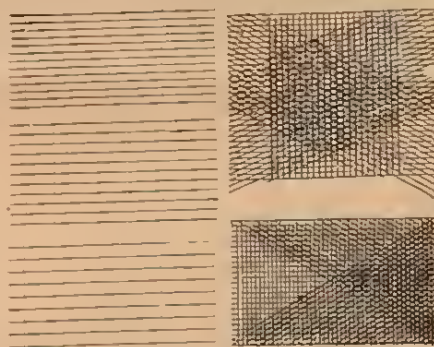
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